

RIOT IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

DEPUTY MARSHALS AND STRIKERS IN CONFLICT.

Armed With Winchester Rifles, Fire Into a Crowd, Killing Four of Them and Wounding Others—The Strikers Retaliate by Killing a Marshal—News of the Strike.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Guards stationed at the Louisville and Nashville yards, near Broadway, fired into a crowd of three hundred strikers at about 2:30 o'clock, this afternoon. Six men and one woman were shot, and the woman is supposed to be mortally wounded.

The killed are: PAT DRISCOLL, a Wabash section hand and not a striker. OSCAR WASHINGTON, a painter and not a striker. JOHN BONNER, a coalminer and not a striker. MAJOR RICHMAN, a mill employe and not a striker. JOHN FEIFER, said to be the wife of a striker.

An unknown man was shot at the bridge approach. The crowd had made no attack on the yards as was first reported, but were standing in the Cahokia bridge, near the Louisville and Nashville yards, jeering at the guards, when the deputies leveled their rifles and fired two shots. The crowd immediately separated, running in all directions, and the deputies ran to the Cahokia bridge toward the Mississippi bridge, still holding their rifles and firing over their retreat. When it was known the strikers that the guards had fled, the crowd returned to recover their dead.

The crowd after the firing ran on Broadway shouting: "NO ARMS TO ARMS!"

We will get arms and return the fire." Women and children ran out of their houses and met them in the street, weeping and urging their hands. After the crowd returned to the scene and the excitement had subsided, several of the leading strikers drew out the deputies out of the city, even at the risk of their own lives. In the stampede which followed, the first volley from the deputies, one man, name unknown, was shot in the Cahokia bridge and killed. No body has yet been recovered.

REVENGE OF THE DEPUTIES.

The deputies who did the shooting, eight in all, went to the third district police station at three o'clock and surrounded themselves and were taken to Four corners where they were taken into custody and armed of their arms. They say they began firing into them first and that they simply returned the fire. After the first volley over and the strikers had become just on revenge, a number of them armed themselves with revolvers and advanced on the deputies. The strikers fired and they were surprised the deputies and they were killed.

The greatest excitement prevailed in St. Louis, and the strikers fast armed themselves, and seemed determined to avenge the death of those of their number so wantonly slain as they say.

The executive committee of the Knights of Labor were on the scene, attempting to restrain the mob, and trying to persuade them to disperse from Flammigan's hall, where they desired to advise them against all further violence.

The men refused, however, to meet them, claiming that they would be surrounded by deputies and fired upon again. A mass meeting of strikers, however, was held in front of the city hall, and the men, with difficulty, were restrained by their leaders from advancing in a body upon the different railroad yards and attacking the deputies on guard.

At half past three o'clock guards of police were stationed at each approach of the bridge connecting East St. Louis, and no one was allowed to pass over.

THE OUTBREAK UNPREMEDITATED.

The outbreak at East St. Louis seems to have been wholly unpremeditated. The mob had been busy in all the yards, with slight interferences till noon, and it was thought that the day would pass without any demonstration against the strikers and that it might be recorded as one of the quietest since the strike began. At that hour, however, a number of strikers, without apparently having formed any preconceived plan, congregated at Relay depot and began the discussion of the general situation. As the time passed their number was augmented until the original knot of men increased to fully two hundred. The discussion became animated and the crowd more demonstrative, until some of the strikers went to the Louisville and Nashville yards and drive out the men employed there. The cry of "On to the Nashville yards" was caught up, and the crowd advanced. As they proceeded their numbers again increased, some joining the mob simply as spectators, while others were in full sympathy with the movement.

All from 300 to 400 men were advancing toward the yards. Arriving there they swarmed into the yards, and persuaded the men at work to desert their posts. The crowd remained in the yards for some time, and, although considerable excitement prevailed, no violence was resorted to.

Just at this time, however, a Louisville and Nashville freight train was slowly passing, guarded by eight deputy sheriffs.

ARMED WITH WINCHESTER RIFLES.

Crowds of men, women and children had congregated on Broadway, where the Louisville and Nashville railway tracks cross the street, and also upon the Broadway railway bridge, which spans Cahokia creek. Just as this train reached the Broadway crossing the trouble began. The crowd on the bridge began to yell and cheer at the officers, and it is asserted that stones were thrown, and it is also said that a pistol was discharged.

The deputies immediately leveled their rifles and

FIRE TWO VOLLEYS

into the crowd on the bridge, with the result noted above.

The greatest excitement prevailed immediately, and pandemonium reigned. The crowd fled in every direction, and when the deputies fired they sought means of escape by rushing for the bridge, with the view of fleeing to this city. At the approach, and just at the bridge tower, on the east side, they were met by Mayor Joyce, City Clerk Canty, and a third man, who seized the deputies' guns and endeavored to trim them back. One of the deputies in his terror, fired upon the trio, killing a man named C. E. Thompson, who stood between Joyce and Canty. Some shots were fired by the remaining deputies at the approaching strikers, and all started over the bridge. The scene on the bridge was one of the wildest confusion and excitement. Coal

teams and other teams with wagons were galloping westward, and their drivers shouting to all pedestrians and teamsters to run back.

Women and men on foot were running toward the city and waving back all they met, while immediately behind came the deputies pursued by the vanguard of the crowd from East St. Louis. One of the frightened guards threw his gun into the river, while another threw his weapon into a wagon that was in full retreat.

On arriving in the city deputies went at once to the Chestnut street police station, where, after stating the facts, they surrendered to the sergeant in charge, and were taken to the Four corners, where they were placed in custody, after giving the following names: P. G. Newlett, John Hagen, Sam Jones, John F. Williams, G. Luster, Stewart Martin, George Marvell and W. F. Laird.

About half an hour after the shooting

AN EXCITED AND ANGRY MOB

gathered on the square between the city hall and the police station. A man named Dwyer Gamble, in no way connected with the strike, became the center of the crowd, who cheered the incoherent statements which he uttered. He urged the men to "hang and kill," and was in the midst of an appeal to the mob to follow him to the Ohio and Mississippi depot to "hunt for the deputy sheriffs," when John W. Hayes, a member of the general executive committee of the Knights of Labor, M. O'Neill and Knight of Labor Brown arrived from this side.

Brown, who travels with the general board in the capacity of Knights of Labor orator and lecturer, mounted the stairs leading to the police station and yelled at the mob for attention, but the infuriated men answered him with:

"Hang the cuss!"

"Kill them!"

Hayes, who was standing at Brown's side, turned to a prominent knight and asked him to introduce Brown to the mob as a representative of the general executive committee. The man replied in a frightened manner:

"If I do, they'll hang me."

Brown turned on him and said:

"Yes, if you don't, they ought to hang you."

Then turning to the mob, which kept up the cry to "kill, kill, and burn," Brown began an impassioned appeal for quiet, law and order, and by sheer force of his earnestness, riveted the attention of the crowd, but only for a few minutes at a time, for they would break away from the spell of his eloquence and take up

THEIR REVOLUTIONARY YELLS.

Brown said in the most earnest manner: "Men and brothers, for God's sake keep quiet! I implore you in the name of humanity, in the name of the great order of the Knights of Labor, in the name of every law, both of order and of your country, to restrain your revolutionary passion and your rage, and that you are sworn brothers. Do not forget that you are knights, and that you are pledged to obey the laws of the order and the commands of your commander."

At this point Dwyer broke in:

"Yes, why don't you talk for Jay Gould and he done with it. They shot down our men and you ask us to be quiet. I say hang them!"

Now took up the words, crying:

"Burn, kill and shoot!"

Brown pointed his finger at Dwyer and asked him, "Are you a Knight of Labor?"

Dwyer dodged the question and yelled: "Kill the cuss!"

"Are you a Knight of Labor, I ask?" said Brown.

"No," answered Dwyer, "but I'm with them on everything, you can bet!"

"I knew that you were not a Knight," said Brown, and continuing he said:

"I know that no knight would talk as you do, my brothers. I appeal to you to be calm and disperse to your homes. If you will not obey our laws, remember that you are forewarned; you are no longer Knights of Labor. Brothers, I beg of you do not be rash. What, oh what, will the knights of the country think of you? Oh, what will the whole world think of our great order. Don't forget how hard we worked to build up our order. Oh, don't tear it down in ruins by one rash act. All men who incite you to strife are not true knights. They are worse than detectives of railroads who are trying to hunt you down. Shun them; shun them as you would a murderer."

While Brown was speaking, Committeeman Hayes walked excitedly up and down the platform, exclaiming in a despairing manner: "Oh, my God! my God! I wish this had not happened."

His eyes were watery. He was almost crying, when he addressed the mob after Brown's voice failed, and was obliged to pause for utterance. Hayes's speech was the same tenor as Brown's, as was also that of O'Neill, who followed him. Casper Hoop, another prominent knight who had arrived, was busy among the crowd, trying upon the more excited individuals arguments which the committeemen were urging from the platform.

After a while the temper of

and they dispersed with threats to avenge the deaths caused by the strikers. Mayor Joyce after his encounter with the deputies on the bridge, when he attempted to arrest them in their flight, went through the excited crowds to his office. He attempted to calm the men, but found it was useless. Streets and sidewalks were blocked with men, women and children who rushed in every direction. Reaching his office about an hour after the shooting, he at once issued a proclamation to close all saloons and warning the women and minors to keep off the streets. He was seen with Bailey and Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, who were urging him to do all in his power to calm the men. He said that he had notified the governor two weeks ago, but that he had done nothing and that he, the mayor, was utterly powerless.

A few of the more violent of the strikers who gathered at the city hall, after arming themselves, announced their intention of attacking the deputies on guard at the Ohio and Mississippi yards, and advanced in that direction. When near the yards they were met by several deputies and fired on, and one of their number was killed. They say that some of the deputies who failed to escape with those who fled to this city were chased by the crowd into the freight warehouse and vilified of the Louisville and Nashville company. The warehouse was surrounded by an immense crowd who

HOWLED AND YELLED

and urged one another to attack the stronghold and drive the deputies out. The men went along the crowd urging that the men be procured and all the deputies they could find be shot. Some of the deputies watching their opportunity, slipped out and worked their way among the freight cars unobserved. A Louisville and Nashville freight

car backed down alongside the platform and took away others to a place of safety. Two deputies were sighted by the strikers who had procured arms and were chased under the bridge. One of them was caught in front of Toney's house on the level, and was beaten to death by the mob. Another is reported to have been shot as he was escaping under the approach to the bridge.

ALL QUIET AT MIDNIGHT.

The situation in East St. Louis as far as can be learned at midnight has been pretty quiet. Comparatively few people were on the streets after dark, and only small knots of men congregated and discussed the sad events of the day. Later in the evening two companies of militia, one from Decatur and one from Nashville, Illinois, came in and were assigned to quarters. Still later a good deal of excitement was caused by the discovery of fire in a car loaded with hay in the Louisville and Nashville yards guarding the bridge. About 11 o'clock fire broke out in the Cairo Short Line yard at the lower end of the island, and meagre reports from there at midnight said three or four cars were burned, but no other damage done. Two fire engines and an extinguisher were sent over from here soon after the fire in the Louisville and Nashville yard. It was through their assistance that no more property was destroyed.

MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, at half past five o'clock this afternoon, ordered out eight companies of militia. Some of the troops arrived in East St. Louis tonight. Messrs. Bailey and Hayes, of the executive board, and P. B. Brown, a prominent knight, spoke at the meeting held in front of the city hall this afternoon, and appealed to the knights to obey the laws of the country and to rigidly observe all the principles of the order.

ARRIVAL OF MILITIA.

Three more militia companies from Springfield and one from Carlinville came about midnight. The Louisville and Nashville freight house is now guarded by troops, and a company will no doubt be sent to the Cairo Short Line.

FIRING ON A SHERIFF.

A Crowd of Strikers Shot an Officer Down.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.—Between midnight and one o'clock this morning Deputy Sheriff Williams, who has had charge of the force of deputies guarding the St. Louis and Iron Mountain round house and machine shops at Augusta, opposite this city, was approached by F. H. Darby, a leading knight of labor, and notified to take his force away or they would be put out of the city. Williams took him up in one of the rooms. Just then the outlines of twenty or thirty men were seen approaching the building. Williams drew a revolver and said, "I will take you in now," and taking Darby locked him up in one of the rooms. Just then the outlines of twenty or thirty men were seen approaching the building. Williams drew a revolver and said, "I will take you in now," and taking Darby locked him up in one of the rooms. Just then the outlines of twenty or thirty men were seen approaching the building. Williams drew a revolver and said, "I will take you in now," and taking Darby locked him up in one of the rooms.

and an irregular shooting between the deputies and assailants began. Probably a hundred shots were fired, and Williams was dangerously wounded by a bullet in the right side and one or two other less serious wounds in other portions of his body. The mob soon after fled.

It is reported that several men were wounded, but if so they were taken away by their comrades. Sheriff Wootcher was telegraphed for, and hurriedly collected a posse and went over to Augusta. Near the south end of the Iron Mountain railroad bridge three men were halted and arrested. One, Charles Stepp, had a double-barreled gun; another, Cook, a ticket agent, was intoxicated and abusive, and LOCKED UP IN THE BRIDGE TICKET OFFICE.

A strong guard was placed about the round-house and shops, and obtaining an engine and car, Williams and the four prisoners were brought back to the city. Williams is quite ill this morning. Williams' condition is pronounced critical. He is well known, very popular, and is a son of Colonel B. D. Williams, formerly superintendent of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad.

DISCHARGING THE FIREMEN.

Trouble Expected With the Brotherhood on Account of It.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Master Mechanic Bartlett of the Missouri Pacific railroad, yesterday sent to twenty-three of the firemen who left their engines during the first part of the strike and have been since a notice that their services were no longer required. The men were told to get their tools and go home. They were paid, and requested them to call for their pay at his office. This action may possibly result in agitation among the firemen that will cause the use of these discharged men to be taken up by the Brotherhood and the fact that the twenty-three men will either be reinstated by the company, or there will be a strike of the Brotherhood along the entire system. The Brotherhood has every cause for complaint in the contract with the company, and the circumstances under which firemen may be discharged are plainly related. The firemen in this strike have persistently claimed that they were not on strike, but had left their engines because they thought it safer to do this than to stay on them.

SENTENCING THE STRIKERS.

Eight Rioters Sent to Jail by a Federal Judge.

ELPASO, Tex., April 9.—Judge Turner, of the federal court today, passed sentence on eight strikers who were guilty of unlawful conduct during the strike. He sentenced them to terms of twenty-three days, and he said he did not desire to punish the prisoners unduly, and he felt that he must make of them an example which would not be forgotten, for the protection of society and the government itself. He said he considered the case of the young men a question had been misled, and that he placed the blame on prominent members of the Knights of Labor order. He referred to Powderly and Irons by name, and was especially severe in his condemnation of the interference with the operation of public highways. Seven of the prisoners were sentenced to ninety days in jail, one to thirty days, and one was discharged.

INDICTING RIOTERS AT FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, April 9.—The grand jury today, returned indictments against Thos. Mace, the strikers who was wounded in last Saturday's fight, and Edward Shaw, who hauled the strikers to the battlefield, charging them with murder in the first degree. An indictment was also found against M. M. Lavin, district master workman of assembly 70, Knights of Labor, charging him with being accessory to the murder. Bail was fixed at six thousand dollars in each case.

Coal Miners on a Strike.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—Three hundred and fifty miners are on a strike at the coal mines, fifty miles north of Knoxville. They struck after being refused an increase of wages. The strike extends to the Standard, Woodridge and Jellico mines, and will probably spread to the other mines on the Knoxville and Ohio railroad. Seven miners still at work in the Standard mines are threatened with death by the strikers if they do not quit work.

Sheriff Williams Dying.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.—Deputy Sheriff Williams, who was shot this morning at the railroad round house in Augusta, rested easily tonight, but the chances are against his recovery. Mr. Darby, leader of the strikers' mob, is secretary of the state executive board of the Knights of Labor.

THE IRISH SCHEME.

CHAMBERLAIN MAKES A SPEECH AGAINST IT.

Complete Separation Preferred to the Plan Proposed—His Speech Received With Cheers—Mr. Gladstone Cheered on His Entrance—He Gives Notice to Another Bill.

LONDON, April 9.—When Edward Hennessy, who last evening resigned the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, entered the house of commons, this afternoon he was cheered by the conservatives. He took a back seat below the gangway.

On the opening of the house several conservatives presented petitions against granting the separate parliament to Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone entered the house at 5 o'clock. He was greeted with loud and hearty cheers by the Parnellite and radical members. Mr. Gladstone said that he hoped to finish the debate on the home rule bill on Monday next. He announced that the budget would be introduced Tuesday and the Irish land bill Thursday, the latter being a necessary supplement to the home rule bill. He proposed that the house adjourn for a whole week's holiday at Easter.

Mr. Chamberlain assumed the chair. Mr. Chamberlain was received with faint cheers upon rising to resume the debate. He said that he rose more for the purpose of making a personal explanation than with the object of entering on a detailed discussion of the speech of Mr. Gladstone. Continuing, he said that when he was asked to join the government he told Mr. Gladstone that he did not think it possible to reconcile a separate parliament at Dublin, as demanded by the Irish members, with conditions of full guarantees for the security of the empire, and Mr. Gladstone informed him that all he wanted then was an independent inquiry into the subject of the government of Ireland.

He wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone on January 3d, in which he explained that he could not consent to the establishment of a separate parliament at Dublin, and it was on that understanding that he had joined the government. He had presumed from what Mr. Gladstone told him that the whole cabinet would proceed, step by step, in consultation to build the scheme of home rule, not involving separation. It was not until March 13th that Mr. Gladstone started the cabinet by bringing forward a scheme involving the issue of one hundred and fifty million pounds in consols.

At this point Mr. Gladstone, interrupting, reminded Mr. Chamberlain that he had not received permission of her majesty's government to reveal land proposals.

Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, said: "I would reserve his explanation. He did not resign on the land purchase proposals alone, but on the whole scheme. Still, he asked, how could he explain his position if his hands were tied? (Conservative cheers.) He asked if he might be permitted to read his letter to Mr. Gladstone."

An angry discussion took place between Chamberlain and Gladstone. The latter declared that he could not go beyond the limits of the permission given Chamberlain, who thereupon complained that his explanation was partial and incomplete. He would never be able to justify his conduct to the house and country. He took four principal objections to the scheme for the government of Ireland. The first was to the proposal to exclude Irish members from Westminster. His second objection was to renouncing the proposed exercise of the right of imperial taxation. In the third place he objected to the surrender of appointments of judges and magistrates. And finally, he objected to the supreme authority given to the Irish parliament in matters not specially excluded from Chamberlain. Since he had left the cabinet he said an important change had been made by retaining power over customs and excise duties but the proposal now appeared utterly inconsistent with the principle that taxation and representation should go together. He further objected to any scheme that laid upon the British taxpayer a tremendous liability with excessive risks, as such could only be laid upon a stable basis to modify the hostility of Irish land owners to home rule. He did not believe that the Irish people would agree to be deprived of all voice in the government of their own country, and he said they were deeply interested, and he asserted that Ireland was being asked to occupy a degrading position which the people would never accept. Further, the scheme would place Ireland in a position to be called on to pay to the imperial treasury was fixed by the scheme, and could not be increased even in case the united kingdom should be placed in a position of direct peril, and where then, he asked, was the integrity of the empire? The financial question, he continued, divided itself into two parts. The first was the question of the additional burden which would be placed on the budget, owing to a failure of excise and customs duties, which he called on the taxpayers, failing which the government would be obliged to repudiate their obligations. The scheme would be accepted, grudgingly, and in the course of two years there would be an attempt to revise it. As for himself, rather than face the future agitation which would be certain to prevail between the two countries; rather than face distinctions and foreign consuls, which would be the result of having a quasi-independent government, he would vote for separation pure and simple. (Loud cheers.)

The opponents of the government's scheme were told that the only alternative was coercion. That was not his alternative. A gradual disunion had arisen chiefly through evictions by landlords. He would propose to deprive landlords of the power to evict for six months, guaranteeing them six months' rent, the land being security for the sum advanced. During this period a peace commission composed of members of every section represented in parliament could conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the land question. Besides this he looked for a solution of the home rule matter in the direction of federation. He was not, he declared, pendently pledged to his former proposals for a national council. Under the federation Ireland remains an integral portion of the empire. The principle of the federation has been successful in Italy, Germany and America. He ridiculed the scheme of Chamberlain and said at the same time satisfy the desires of the Irish people for local self-government.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was received with much coldness.

Mr. Healy (Parnellite) taunted Mr. Chamberlain with rising in his five years' experience to attack a minister of fifty years' experience. He ridiculed the scheme of Chamberlain as impracticable and as involving an indefinite postponement of legislation. How could they, he asked, set up a federation in Ireland without first starting some kind of local legislation?

LIBERAL EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS.

Sir John Lubbock, liberal, said he believed the issue was not rejected by parliament in 1873. He said that all it would be against the wishes of a great majority of the people of the country. The bill was entirely opposite to the views expressed by the premier in his Midlothian speeches, and its result would be a dismemberment of the empire.

The marquis of Hartington rose to speak at 10 p. m., and was loudly cheered. It required, he said, no prolonged examination of the scheme submitted last night with so much eloquence and ability, to say that the project

for establishing future relations between this country and Ireland was one which it would be absolutely impossible for them to make themselves parties to. (Cheers.) The distinguishing feature of the act of the union was the creation of one sovereign legislature, which was to be the sole legislative body for the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and it was the kingdom thus legislatively united that was meant when they spoke of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Cheers.)

The country, he said, had not sufficient warning, it had had no warning at all, that any proposals of the magnitude and vastness of that which were explained last night were to be considered in the present parliament, much less that they were to form the first subject for consideration. (Cheers.) The house of commons had no moral right to initiate legislation of which the constituencies had not been previously informed. The result of the last election was not altogether what had been expected. The present triumph of the liberals was not as complete as had been anticipated, and if it had been the first work of the new parliament and a liberal ministry was to be an entire resettlement of the legislative relations between England and Ireland, it was impossible to the liberal minority to resist the return of a large conservative majority. (Opposition cheers.)

If the proposals of the premier were accepted by Irish members, it would only give them stage ground for demanding fresh concessions. Whatever might be the fate of the measure, its introduction by a responsible minister would have done much that could never be recalled. (Cheers.) This measure would henceforth be the minimum of the Irish demand. If, as he thought likely, it did not command the support of people of the country's introduction, without adequate consideration or preparation, would have a vasty to the great difficulties of the future government of Ireland. (Cheers.) He could not believe that the people of England would consent to the liberal minority to resist the return of a large conservative majority. (Opposition cheers.)

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for establishing future relations between this country and Ireland was one which it would be absolutely impossible for them to make themselves parties to. (Cheers.) The distinguishing feature of the act of the union was the creation of one sovereign legislature, which was to be the sole legislative body for the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and it was the kingdom thus legislatively united that was meant when they spoke of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Cheers.)

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If the proposals of the premier were accepted by Irish members, it would only give them stage ground for demanding fresh concessions. Whatever might be the fate of the measure, its introduction by a responsible minister would have done much that could never be recalled. (Cheers.) This measure would henceforth be the minimum of the Irish demand. If, as he thought likely, it did not command the support of people of the country's introduction, without adequate consideration or preparation, would have a vasty to the great difficulties of the future government of Ireland. (Cheers.) He could not believe that the people of England would consent to the liberal minority to resist the return of a large conservative majority. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone was received with faint cheers upon rising to resume the debate. He said that he rose more for the purpose of making a personal explanation than with the object of entering on a detailed discussion of the speech of Mr. Gladstone. Continuing, he said that when he was asked to join the government he told Mr. Gladstone that he did not think it possible to reconcile a separate parliament at Dublin, as demanded by the Irish members, with conditions of full guarantees for the security of the empire, and Mr. Gladstone informed him that all he wanted then was an independent inquiry into the subject of the government of Ireland.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO THE CITY, ON SUNDAY, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENTS CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, OBTAINED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS ON CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 10, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a. m. Fair, slightly warmer.

Blue weather. South Atlantic States: Fair, warmer weather; variable winds generally shifting to southerly; falling barometer.

East Gulf States: Fair weather in eastern portion; increasing cloudiness and local rains in western portion; winds generally southeasterly, nearly stationary temperature.

THE fears concerning the peach crop are exaggerated. The damage was but slight, and will not affect the general average. The growing season has been ushered in under bright auspices, and little doubt need be felt for the harvest to come.

THE proposed railroad from Atlanta to the sea has aroused all the enthusiasm of the cities through which it would be likely to pass. Hawkinsville has already dumped fifty thousand dollars into the ring, and challenges its acceptance. There is no doubt but that money talks.

ALABAMA has had a hard time with her fiduciary officers ever since the unceremonious exit of Vincent. The last two to make their disappearance are county school superintendents. Both left with large shortages behind them, and the return of either would be hailed with satisfaction by uneasy bondsmen.

THE Fort Worth labor riot, in which several lives were lost, has been followed by a more disastrous one in East St. Louis, in which six were killed and several were wounded. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the day in St. Louis, and a general riot was imminent. The earnestness with which Knight of Labor Brown displayed in trying to restrain the excited mob, is deserving of the highest praise, and to him, more than anyone else, is due the credit of confining the fatalities to the first outbreak. Everything is yet in an unsettled condition in the west, and there is no telling where or when the next clash will occur.

A New Road to Savannah.

THE CONSTITUTION has had little to say about the Dublin and Savannah road, because it has known little about it. It looks now, however, as if the road would be built. If so, it will be a most important public enterprise. It strikes the Central fairly at the throat, and opens an independent line to our chief seaport.

On yesterday the mortgage for \$3,000,000 was duly executed and signed in the capital. The bonds have been delivered to Mr. Linderman, who states that he has already sold them to a firm of London bankers. The contracts for a large part of the line were signed yesterday, and forty miles are to be completed in sixty days. Mr. Linderman states that on the 1st of October he will run a locomotive from Savannah into Macon. The ultimate terminus of the road is Birmingham, via Columbus. The immediate scheme involves the building of a branch line to Americus. Mr. Linderman further declares that he has contracted with a line of steamers to ply directly between Liverpool and Savannah. These facts we put on record as we get them. Mr. Linderman and his associates have not asked a dollar of subscription from Georgians. If this independent line is built to Savannah, it may open to Atlanta the cheapest and best route to the sea. It may be that by building to meet it we can get the justice persistently denied us by the Central. It may be that it will unlock the gates that are closed against us. If so, we can get to it without a doubt. We understand that Mr. Linderman will return to Atlanta in about ten days, when he will lay before the merchants of Atlanta the situation as it will be developed by the building of his road, and will talk with them about the future. He is positive as to the success of his road. And on his positive statements, he will receive a full and attentive hearing from our people.

Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule Battle.

Those who secured seats in the house of commons on Thursday witnessed a scene that will live in history as long as English history lasts. So far as Mr. Gladstone's place in history is concerned, it matters little whether he is kept in office or turned out in the contest that will take place over the measure. It matters little because the measure will be adopted soon or late, and Mr. Gladstone will receive in history the credit that pertains to the originator of a measure of pacification and reform. He will deserve such credit, because he alone of English statesmen has had the wisdom and courage to champion a measure that will bring peace where disorder and discontent have long prevailed.

When Mr. Gladstone stated in the house that the administrative system of Ireland should be Irish, instead of English, he explained his entire Irish policy. He showed at once that he had drawn a bill based upon justice, common sense and the experience of other nations. What has been good in Finland, in Norway and Sweden, in Hungary, and in Germany, he would have in Ireland. He holds that national power and local liberty are by no means incompatible; that, on the other hand, they are eminently adapted to a nation composed of distinct races. There would be as much justice and sense in a control of English home affairs by Irishmen as in a control of Irish home affairs by Englishmen. And one of the excellent features of the new bill consists in the fact that the members of Irish members in the home affairs of England, Scotland and Wales is to terminate with the transfer of Irish affairs to an Irish parliament.

The details of the plan, under which Irishmen are to manage their own affairs, are admirably conservative and well balanced. Irish peers and Irish members are not to sit in the imperial parliament, but they are to retain all their constitutional rights of ap-

pealing to the crown—to the government, in other words—on any subject that affects them. This gives them all the voice and representation they will be apt to claim or need. The imperial government retains the right to control the customhouses of Ireland, and thus can prevent Ireland from saddling British goods with oppressive or prohibitory taxes, but all taxes collected in Ireland are to be on Irish account. The benefits are evenly balanced. Ireland must pay her proportion of imperial expenses, because British fleets and armies and diplomacy will keep her safe against, and give her an equal chance in, the rest of the world. To provide against hot-headed legislation in the new Irish parliament, an upper house is provided for, which will more particularly represent the land and capital of the island, and which is to possess a limited veto power. The vicerey is to become a mere figure-head. In short, Ireland is to have the liberty that an American state enjoys, and in some respects she will be even more independent and self-controlling.

Mr. Gladstone is a firm believer in the efficacy of local self-government in the promotion of national unity. His cabinet is now solidly behind him, and the belief prevails that as the problem is discussed and considered, home rule will commend itself to all who desire to strengthen the empire by securing the complete pacification of Ireland. The outlook is certainly much brighter than it was ten days ago. If the Chamberlain-Trevelyan bill does not carry seventy liberals over to the Tory side, the bill will be carried. There are no indications as yet that the defection will include half that number of members. All forecasts are, however, very uncertain, as party lines cannot be strictly drawn on such a measure. There are Tory apprehensions, in fact, that some of the more selfish of their party will support the Gladstone policy, because they want the government to relieve them of their Irish investments. No one knows what Lord Hartington will do. No one knows what the decisive vote will be, but all just, unprejudiced men will be apt to conclude that nothing short of the Gladstone scheme will meet the case. Nothing but Irish folly and impatience can prevent its adoption, soon or late, and with Mr. Parnell in control of the Irish side, anything of that kind need not be apprehended. His place in history is really as secure as Mr. Gladstone's. Two great men seem to have met to settle a knotty and grave problem.

The Pan-Electric Scandal.

Referring to a recent statement in the New York Sun to the effect that the government suit in the telephone case, instead of breaking up the Bell monopoly, will merely transfer the powers of that corporation to another which will be an equally powerful monopoly, we inquired of our contemporary what possible interest under these circumstances Mr. Garland and the other democratic holders of Pan-Rogers stock could have in the case.

We gather from the reply of the Sun that the people have a "dwindling" interest in the case; and yet our contemporary is not so sure of this, for its explanation is somewhat diffuse. The truth of the business is that the Sun and other newspapers, in their desire to put a stop to this scandal, have proceeded somewhat too hastily. There is no wrong in the suit or in the bringing of the suit, for the courts themselves are barriers against wrong and injustice—and it is not supposed that the holders of the Pan-Rogers stock are powerful enough to control or to corrupt the tribunals of justice.

The point which we desire to make, and to which we desire to call the attention of the Sun, is this: that the cause of the scandal lies deeper than the bringing of any suit to test the validity of the Bell patents. The wrong consists in the fact that Mr. Garland and the other democratic officials who are in the same boat with him consented to accept Pan-Electric stock without consideration. No matter whether it was worthless or valuable, the moral, or immoral, aspect of the transaction is the same. When these democratic officials accepted this stock and pocketed it, they knew that they were expected to give the company an equivalent in the shape of influence. This was the consideration, and this constitutes the essence of the scandal.

Was the Pan-Electric stock given out to Tom, Dick and Harry regardless of their position and influence? Not at all. The men who "got in on the ground floor"—to employ a beautiful phrase that has been invented to fit this affair—were all picked men. They were selected on account of their position and influence. They were not required to pay in money for the stock they pocketed, because they were expected to pay in influence. That is the whole story, and it is a very odd one. We have here the spectacle of prominent men in office willing to barter their influence for the privilege of getting in on the ground floor of a speculative corporation. They either knew they were bartering their influence and official position, or they did not. If they knew it, if they did not know it their lack of moral perception is shocking. Herein lies the scandal. The democratic party and the democratic administration will have to purge itself of these people.

A Royal Ghost.

In this country we have our haunted houses, but they are common-place affairs by the side of those to be found in the old world. A ghost, like good wine, is wonderfully improved by age.

Perhaps the most famous ghost that has any reliable account of is "the White Lady of Hohenzollern." This restless spirit is expected soon to put in an appearance at the imperial palace in Berlin. The reader may sneer, but there are millions of intelligent people on the other side of the water who will not dismiss the matter so lightly.

When a ghost has a pedigree, as this one has, and a settled place in history, the thing is too serious to be made the subject of ridicule. "The White Lady" was a princess of the house of Hohenzollern. Just four hundred years ago she had the misfortune to fall in love with Albert of Nuremberg. This party refused to marry her "so long as four eyes were in existence." The princess understood this to mean that her two children by a former husband were in the way. Crazed by her love she removed the children by running a golden hairpin into their skulls. After this murder Albert looked upon her with horror and would have nothing to do with her. The miserable woman died, but a curse was upon her. She was doomed to walk the earth forever.

So, just four centuries ago, the unhappy

princess appeared shortly before the death of Albert Achilles, elector of Brandenburg. Belonging to the Hohenzollern house she selected the castles of that family for her occasional promenades, generally making a brief visit before the death of one of the occupants. Bayreuth was her home in life, and she has been seen often there than anywhere else. The first Napoleon saw her there while on his way to Russia. Everybody warned him that it meant bad luck, but he was not to be scared by a ghost. The last appearance of this unwelcome pilgrim was prior to the death of Prince Waldemar, a few years ago.

The declining health of the Emperor William caused the inmates of the palace to expect the "White Lady" at almost any hour. Scores of living people have seen her. She is always dodging about. Sometimes base impostures have been perpetrated in her name, by high-born court ladies who desired to throw a mystery around their scandalous adventures, but nothing has ever shaken the general belief in this remarkable specter. When a ghost has a well-authenticated record running through four hundred years she is not to be sneezed at.

The American Idea.

The American people have been so circumscribed by the farcical timidity of our various administrations since the war that it seems unreasonable to suppose that the people of this country will be able to understand the true nature of the American idea. The motives that led Mr. Gladstone to make his recent remarkable speech in favor of Irish home rule. This home rule business, it should be borne in mind, is not Irish so much as it is American. It is essentially the American idea of local self-government, and it is for this reason that the Tories oppose it so bitterly.

Canada has local self-government in name, and there is no protest on the part of the Tories who believe in an "imperial" government; but, when it comes to giving local self-government to the Irish, that is quite a different matter, and there is a loud protest against it.

But, sooner or later, the American idea will win freedom for Ireland, as well as freedom for the poor creatures who call themselves Englishmen. This is in the direction of true progress. The American idea is bound to win. Not only Ireland will have local self-government, but England also. Monarchy is a myth among honest men, and when this fact is recognized, the American idea will have accomplished its mission.

JOAQUIN MILLER has adopted a little three-year-old Indian girl, and thinks of remaining in Mexico. He likes the people because they mind their own business.

THERE has never been a serious attempt by the legislature to enforce the constitutional prohibition against railway pools and conspiracies. This matter must be looked into and settled. The times are ripe.

WHILE such statisticians as Judge Tompkins figure it out that the negroes will soon outnumber the southern whites, a London paper takes the following view:

The statistics of mortality in the United States seem to show that the negro question—so far as it still exists—is likely to settle itself with the most enormous interference. In six cities the negro death-rate has been kept distinct from that of the white population. In six cities the negro death-rate has been kept distinct from that of the white population. In six cities the negro death-rate has been kept distinct from that of the white population.

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THE Pan-Rogers scandal must be put on the right ground. The great wrong is that democratic officials could be induced to barter their influence for speculative stocks. Here is where the shoe pinches.

We are glad to see that a large majority of Georgia's congressmen voted for the free coinage of silver. This is the solution of the problem.

BISMARCK's flesh has been reduced by Dr. Schweninger. The art of corporeal diminution has made some changes since the publication of Banting's famous letter. He, it will be remembered, limited the fat man's diet to meat, fat, fruit and dry wine. Fat he rigorously forbade. Some years later a German professor advanced the homeopathic theory that fat cures fat, and summoned the butcher dog, that is always eating fat but never grows fat, as a witness in his favor. This view Dr. Schweninger does not support. He advises his patient to exercise regularly, not to take soup, milk, potatoes, fat, butter, starch, peas, beans, or tubers of any kind. Perhaps the next most important rule is not to drink when you are eating; wait a full hour before eating, though drinking half an hour before eating is not injurious. White and dry wines are less injurious than cider, beer or sweet wines. It makes no difference whether you have one or half a dozen meals a day. The best dishes are meats, eggs, cheese, fresh herring (not salted), caviare, fruits, and of vegetables, those that grow above the ground (salads).

GATHE's editorials on the first page of the Cincinnati Enquirer continue to belittle Cleveland and inflame Blaine.

SLANG WHANGING newspapers in the west continue to insist that Sam Jones uses slang in the pulpit. They will be converted after awhile.

On the 10th of January last, Dr. S. A. Richmond, of St. Joseph, Mo., mysteriously disappeared. His wealth and prominence as a patent medicine man caused him to be widely advertised. Months passed, and no clue was obtained. Rivers were dragged for his body in vain. Last Tuesday he turned up at a hotel in Chicago in a demoralized condition. His

wife was notified, and promptly flew to his relief. Where the man has been during the past three months is a mystery. He is so changed that he is scarcely recognizable. He tells incoherent stories of his incarceration in various lock-ups and lunatic asylums. It is quite likely that he has been badly treated. Let any man wander off from home in a disordered state of mind, and the chances are that he will be arrested and sent to break rock. If he looks haggard and shabby the authorities will not look into his case. He will be considered a vagrant or a drunkard, and if he dies his body will be hustled off to the potter's field. This may be the fate of many men who mysteriously disappear.

Editorial comment on Harper's Weekly, which has never been heard from since he went out for a walk a year or so ago, may now be at work in some changling. Half crazy, with his memory gone, who would listen to his ravings? His case may be very much like Dr. Richmond's.

THE Graphic has an article headed "The Senate's Fate." This is an unpatriotic article. The Graphic knows that the lords of the senate are the proprietors of the nation's howl the lords of the nation waste time?

THE railroad pool is just now engaged in giving Atlanta a regular bull-whacking. The injuries inflicted on this city can be inflicted on any community in the state. It is supposed by the railroads that the state cannot control the pool, but the railroads will discover their mistake when the legislature meets.

CONGRESSMAN WEAVER, of Iowa, thinks that this country needs at least as much money as France has in circulation, say \$25 per capita.

It is said that Mr. Cleveland will soon be under the necessity of appointing a successor to Mr. Manning. In that case, it is to be hoped he will appoint some one entirely independent of the Wall street speculators. The country wants a secretary of the treasury who will carry out the law.

THE attempt of the pool to crush Atlanta will work out all right in the end. The public sentiment of the state needs a little ripening in the matter of railway pools.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

His wife is the only nurse Mr. Gladstone has in his household, and he gives himself into her hands with the most perfect confidence.

MRS. BERNHARDT will wear in her performances in London the tulle dress prepared for her projected American tour. The dresses, which are extremely handsome, cost \$1,125.

REVEREND ARTHUR LORRIS, of Massachusetts, is now fairly in the field as a candidate for Mr. Dawes's seat in the United States senate. The

NALS.

Short stories, tales, and other literary matter, of the kind which is so much in vogue, are not only a waste of space, but a waste of the reader's time. The only reason for their publication is to fill up the paper with something that is not of the nature of news, and which is not of the nature of literature. The only reason for their publication is to fill up the paper with something that is not of the nature of news, and which is not of the nature of literature.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The Senate today passed the bill for the relief of the late President Grant, by a vote of 77 to 17. The bill was introduced by Senator Stanford, and was passed by a vote of 77 to 17.

Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was executed at the same place and by the same method as his brother, Edwin Booth, who was executed for the same crime. The execution was carried out by a firing squad.

Grant, the late President of the United States, was buried in the city of New York. The funeral was a grand affair, and was attended by thousands of people. The body was carried to the city by a special train.

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BUILDING A RAILROAD.

CONTRACTS LET YESTERDAY FOR THE NEW LINE.

From Savannah to Macon via Dublin—Sixty-two miles. Put out and the best road to be built. The contracts are to be let to the lowest bidder.

Yesterday a very important transaction occurred in the state treasury's office.

A mortgage was executed by the officers of the Savannah, Dublin and Western railroad for three million dollars. The mortgage was on the property of the proposed road and on the property of the rights, franchises, etc., owned by the company. The mortgage was executed by the officers of the company, and was witnessed by Major Jones, principal clerk of the secretary of state, and by a representative of THE CONSTITUTION. A copy of the bond was on exhibition. On the back of the bond was signed: "Savannah, Dublin and Western railroad, Short Line company, \$1,000,000, first mortgage gold bond, interest 6 per cent, payable January 1st and July 1st. Principal due January 1st, 1891. Principal and interest, payable at the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit company, Philadelphia."

The bond on its face states that the payment will be made in gold of the United States to "Evan P. Howell, R. L. Hardeman and Howard P. W. Palmer, trustees, or bearer."

TALKING WITH THE PRESIDENT. "That road," said Mr. A. B. Linderman, the president of the road, in speaking of the yellow pine of Georgia into yellow British gold. "We are going to show you one of the most remarkable railroads ever built."

"Let me see," said the reporter, "what is the route?" "We leave Savannah and make a straight line for Dublin, about a hundred and five miles away. Then we strike the Macon and Dublin road, which we have bought, and make a straight line from there to Macon, about fifty-two miles. The line will be 157 miles from Savannah to Macon, against a hundred and thirty miles for the Central, and a hundred and thirty miles for the Atlantic Coast line."

RE COMPLETED THIS FALL. "When will the road be completed?" "The line will be completed by October, and will run from Savannah to Macon in four hours."

"When will you build to Americus?" "As soon as we get the Macon and Savannah line under contract we will go to work at once on the Americus line."

"What will you do for Columbus, and put that city a hundred miles nearer to Savannah?" "What will your road cost?" "Now I am going to surprise you. The road, equipped, will not cost over ten thousand dollars per mile. No construction company shall have anything to do with building this road. No officers of the road will receive any commissions or anything of the kind, and no middle men will be allowed. What we buy will be bought directly from the manufacturers."

MORE CONTRACTS COMING. "We will contract immediately," added Mr. Linderman, "for the sixty-two miles not yet let on the Dublin and Savannah part of the road. Bids for that work will be opened on the 14th of May. The contractors will be required to complete the grading between Dublin and Savannah by the first day of September. The contractors on the Macon end will begin work on the 17th of this month."

"What do you think of the section through which your road will run?" "It will open up the finest yellow pine belt in Georgia, the country from Savannah to Americus is one vast timber belt. Between the East Tennessee and the Central there is from Savannah to Dublin a pine belt that averages sixty miles wide. We cut out a strip of land, and open up two millions of acres of timber land."

"How will you compete with the Central?" "We will have much the shorter line, and in addition to that our line fully equipped will cost only \$10,000 per mile, while the Central, according to the market value, will cost \$57,000 per mile."

"We are not building to get up a fight, but you can see yourself how we will have the advantage. We are going to build a road, and we are not afraid of the timber will give out."

"We could not cut that timber off in fifty years. In addition to the timber lands and naval stores that we will find a vast quantity of cotton to be raised."

"Suppose the Central puts rates down so that you cannot make anything? The Central, you know, has a steamship line and can make money there."

"If it becomes necessary for us to put on steamers we will do so. I am now negotiating with the Beaver steamship line, which has extended a desire to put on a fortnightly line between Liverpool and Savannah. They would bring goods and immigrants, and would carry back cotton and naval stores. As the steamers would have to go to Georgia, so they would take up their homes in Georgia. We could never hope to get any of the immigrants who land at Castle Garden. They are sent west and never get to Georgia."

"Did you find much trouble in placing your bonds?" "No. I placed in London, \$3,750,000 six per cent gold bearing bonds. The capitalists saw that a good thing they took the bonds without any trouble."

MR. JOHN M. STEUBS is attorney for the road, and has been working very earnestly in its behalf. He was the originator of the line. He said in reply to a question: "It will make a line thirty-two miles shorter from Macon to Savannah, and seventy-two miles shorter between Savannah and Dublin. Our charter is now ready for the extension between Columbus and Americus. The objective points of the American line are Birmingham and Eufaula. We will catch the train short between Americus and Eufaula in Georgia. In the way of our Columbus has 100,000 bales, Americus 30,000 to 40,000, Hawkinsville 25,000 and Cochran 10,000 to 12,000 and Dublin has about the same. The entire line passes through the finest, best and only considerable tract of virgin pine timber in the world."

"Where will the shops of the company be located?" "Probably at Dublin. Macon has made us no offer whatever, and has given us very little encouragement, but we are going to build the road in spite of the doubting Thomases."

MR. DUDLEY M. HUGHES, of Twiggs county, is president of the Dublin and Macon road, which is to be merged into the Savannah, Dublin and Macon road. He is secretary of the new company, and has been working for a long time to consummate the arrangements for the new line. He is greatly

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SHORT IN CASH.

DELINQUENT OFFICIALS IN ALABAMA.

Mississippi Appropriation of School Funds in Alabama—The Superintendent of Education Out in the Cold—World-Columnist on His Way to California—Other General News.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 9.—The continued misappropriation of money by local officials causes surprise. Men of the highest standing in society and in business seem to fall without any reason. Two county school superintendents are among the latest to have their names recorded on the wrong list.

Colonel N. A. Flournoy, of Tusculum, principal of the Deshler female institute, is missing. He is reported to be short about \$5,000 in his account as county superintendent of education. He is reported to be short about \$5,000 in his account

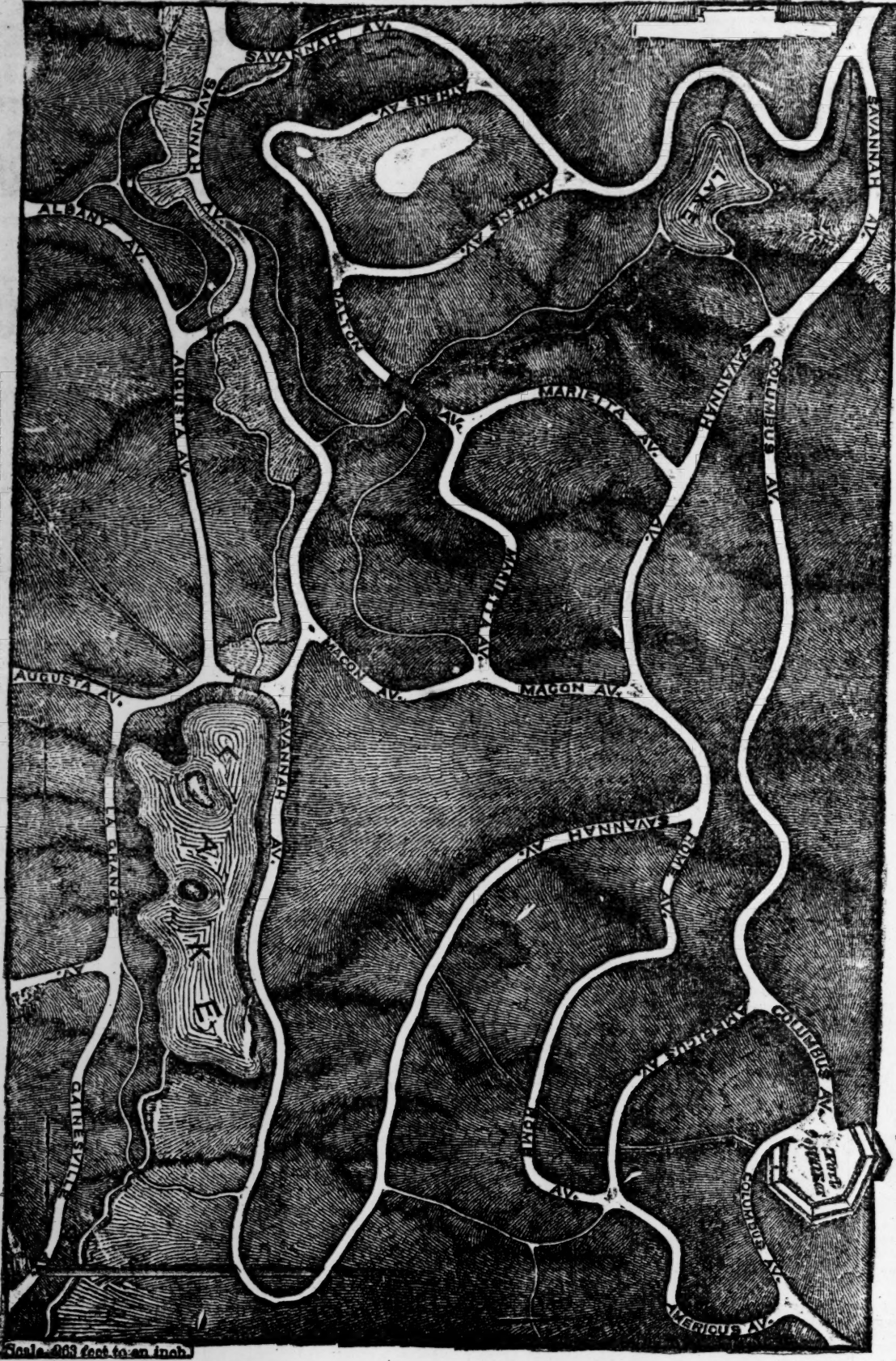
THE BEAUTIFUL PARK.

NOW OPEN AND ACCESSIBLE.

The METROPOLITAN STREET CARS leave Pryor street at Passenger Depot

EVERY FIFTEEN MINUTES FOR THE PARK.

L. P. GRANT PARK.



The only public park in Atlanta, containing 100 acres, and lying on the southeast edge of the corporation limits, is named for the munificent donor of the land—Colonel L. P. Grant, who gave it to the city in trust for park purposes. In a direct line it is about one mile and a quarter from the Central Passenger Railroad station (the center of the city), but the street cars run probably a mile and a half distant from the depot.

The deed to the land was executed May 17th, 1883, and after preliminary surveys, active work was commenced with a moderate force on June 14th, and continued three or four months each year in the summer time. As parks require steady work for an indefinite time, the commission is still improving and beautifying the Grant park, and will continue to do so as rapidly as the appropriations from the city will permit.

The land is singularly well adapted for landscape purposes, covered with a superb native flora, with a varied and picturesque topography, abounding in fine springs (one of which has valuable mineral qualities) and clear running water. A line of heavy confederate breastworks runs diagonally across the south side of the park, starting from a strong, four gun battery (now known as Fort Walker) on the southeast corner—not far from where General Walker and General McPherson were killed in the great battle of July 22, 1864. With the limited appropriations, a great deal of work has been done since 1883. About four miles of fine drives have been graded and are in good order. These (as it is desired to make the place a park for the state as well as for the city) have been named for Georgia's principal cities—as Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Rome, Brunswick, Griffin, Madison, etc. Between two and three miles of walks have been constructed, and others are on the

way. The trees have been thinned out and grouped, lawns cleaned up and seeded, six rustic bridges built, about 3,000 feet of drain pipe laid, a fine pavilion, carriage shelter, spring house, a gentleman and ladies' closet built, a large bronze drinking fountain for horses set in the enclosure, and a small one for ladies in the spring house. Fifty-two iron seats are on the grounds and many others will soon be provided, twelve iron hitching posts have been set, and a considerable quantity of shrubbery planted.

In its present rather crude condition the park is a really beautiful place. There is hardly a spot in the country where, in the spring, so many a display of wild flowers can be seen—as azaleas, hawthorn, dogwood, catalpa, crabapple, etc. The commission is ambitious, and will press the work, intelligently and economically, until the park will become one of the most beautiful and wholesome resorts in the south. The rules of the commission are rigid. No one is permitted to pick the wild flowers or break the shrubbery or foliage. No shooting, no profane or impure language or conduct, intemperance, etc., will be allowed. This is provided for by the laws of the state and city, as the commission hope to make this pleasure ground a safe, free and pleasant resort for the people. Now, then, how to get there at present, a good driveway is via Hunter, Hill and Millidge streets. Anderson street will soon be open from Washington street and Capitol avenue, and the park Boulevard will probably be opened and graded from the north-east corner of the park to connect with the Boulevard to Ponce de Leon and Angier streets, and thence to Peachtree street and Peters park.

The street cars start near the Kimball house and the central passenger station, on the south side of the railroad tracks—one line running

out Washington street and the other via Hunter street (by the capitol). Fair street by Oakland cemetery to Grant park, near the pavilion, in front of which runs the 'Serpentine walk'. Walking westward from the pavilion Serpentine walk leads to the main carriage entrance, from which 'Emerald walk' starts southward along 'Willow brook', the border of the proposed Lake Abana, and up to Cherokee hill. The visitor, walking eastward from the pavilion, passes the sun dial, probably the finest in the world, and comes to the northeast entrance from which the 'Long walk' runs in a direct line to Fort Walker, a heavy confederate earthwork, now reconstructed as it was during the war. A costly pedestal, presented by the Halliwell Granite company, stands in the center of the batteries, upon which it is hoped soon to place a statue of peace. In a few weeks two bronze lions will be mounted at the fort.

Directly in front of the pavilion walk leads across Savannah and Athens avenues, connecting on the left with 'Ladies walk' in Glen Mary, and by a bridge over 'Fairy water' to the ladies' closet. On the right a walk runs near Athens avenue to the mineral spring on Savannah avenue.

A bronze figure, representing the angel at the pool of Bethesda, will soon be set near the spring at the head of Glen Mary.

All respectable people are cordially invited to visit the park, and it is hoped that they will find the place so agreeable that they will aid the commission, not only in preserving order, preventing depredation and defacement, but help in beautifying the place which be longs to them.

The commission this year are: Hon. George Hillyer, mayor ex officio; Sidney Root, president, superintendent, etc.; L. P. Grant, vice-president; and A. J. Orme, secretary. Tyler Cooper, W. J. Garret, H. G. Hutchinson;

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. R. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

ARRIVE	DEPART
From Savannah 7:32 am	To Savannah 6:00 am
From Macon 8:30 am	To Macon 2:45 pm
From Augusta 9:30 am	To Augusta 4:30 pm
From Rome 10:30 am	To Rome 5:30 pm
From Marietta 11:30 am	To Marietta 6:30 pm
From Atlanta 12:30 pm	To Atlanta 7:30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.
From Chattanooga 7:50 am	To Chattanooga 7:50 am
From Knoxville 8:50 am	To Knoxville 8:50 am
From Memphis 9:50 am	To Memphis 9:50 am
From St. Louis 10:50 am	To St. Louis 10:50 am
From Chicago 11:50 am	To Chicago 11:50 am

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.
From Macon 7:22 am	To Macon 7:22 am
From Augusta 8:22 am	To Augusta 8:22 am
From Rome 9:22 am	To Rome 9:22 am
From Marietta 10:22 am	To Marietta 10:22 am
From Atlanta 11:22 am	To Atlanta 11:22 am

GEORGIA RAILROAD.	GEORGIA RAILROAD.
From Savannah 6:40 am	To Savannah 6:40 am
From Macon 7:40 am	To Macon 7:40 am
From Augusta 8:40 am	To Augusta 8:40 am
From Rome 9:40 am	To Rome 9:40 am
From Marietta 10:40 am	To Marietta 10:40 am

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.	RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.
From Richmond 8:20 am	To Richmond 8:20 am
From Danville 9:20 am	To Danville 9:20 am
From Richmond 10:20 am	To Richmond 10:20 am
From Danville 11:20 am	To Danville 11:20 am

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.
From Birmingham 8:00 am	To Birmingham 8:00 am
From Atlanta 9:00 am	To Atlanta 9:00 am
From Savannah 10:00 am	To Savannah 10:00 am
From Macon 11:00 am	To Macon 11:00 am

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.	EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.
From Knoxville 7:15 am	To Knoxville 7:15 am
From Chattanooga 8:15 am	To Chattanooga 8:15 am
From Atlanta 9:15 am	To Atlanta 9:15 am
From Savannah 10:15 am	To Savannah 10:15 am

Day Express From South	Day Express From South
From Savannah 11:15 am	To Savannah 11:15 am
From Macon 12:15 pm	To Macon 12:15 pm
From Augusta 1:15 pm	To Augusta 1:15 pm
From Rome 2:15 pm	To Rome 2:15 pm

Night Express From North	Night Express From North
From Savannah 11:15 pm	To Savannah 11:15 pm
From Macon 12:15 am	To Macon 12:15 am
From Augusta 1:15 am	To Augusta 1:15 am
From Rome 2:15 am	To Rome 2:15 am

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THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, APRIL 10.

AMUSEMENTS.
OPERA HOUSE—BAKER AND FARRON.
MEETINGS.
 FULTON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION AT TRINITY CHURCH AT 10 A. M.
 NORMAL CLASS AT THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AT 9 A. M.
 THE GEORGIA POULTRY AND STOCK ASSOCIATION IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT 11 A. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.—The days for delinquency in paying for the city are numbered, and if not paid before the time expires there will be additional cost.

SENT HOME.—Andrew J. McGuire, one of the harness lot salesmen brought from Milledgeville, Wednesday, will be sent to his home in Connors. The order was issued yesterday by Ordinary Calhoun.

SEE HOLDS THE TICKET.—Mrs. M. Reese, housekeeper of Kimball house, claims the ticket as the holder of ticket 1903, which entitles her to one third interest in the house and lot raffled by the Sisters of Mercy.

WHAT THE FISHMAN DID.—Mr. M. Mahony, commissioner of public works, has been busy all this week repairing damages done by the heavy rains. Some of the unimproved streets were terribly washed by the heavy rains and in some places they were made quite dangerous.

THE BATTLES AROUND ATLANTA.—A letter received yesterday from Colonel Theo. R. Davis to Colonel L. P. Thomas, states that the panoramic scenery of the city of Atlanta will soon be completed, and it promises to be super-excellent, probably the best ever made in this country.

CHATTANOOGA FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Charles Whitesides, chief of the Chattanooga fire department, was in the city yesterday for the purpose of looking into the workings of our fire alarm system. He was well pleased and says that Chattanooga will have the system at work inside of a month. He was favorably impressed with Atlanta's fire department.

THE NORMAL CLASS.—The general normal class of the public schools will meet this morning in the girls' high school building, corner Washington and Mitchell streets. The normal class always has very interesting sessions, and the one of this morning will be no exception. Professor W. A. Bass, principal of the Boys' High school, will present an interesting paper, and Miss Minnie Quinn, of the Morris street school, will give an interesting address on teachers and the children.

THE GRANT PARK.—Mr. A. A. Gates, the proprietor of the Lulu hotel, is in the city for the purpose of looking into the plans for the improvement of Grant park, and it is understood that a large amount will be ordered for the improvement of the park. Mr. Gates has employed a team of men to make the furniture, and the park will be made all of the furniture for Central park, New York, gives assurance that he will be able to complete the work in a short time, and that the park will be a beautiful one.

NOT SO.—For some days a rumor has been in circulation to the effect that Joseph M. Brown had purchased fifteen acres on the top of Lookout mountain with the view of building a hotel upon it. The rumor is entirely untrue. With reference to this rumor Mr. Brown said that he had no intention of building a hotel on Lookout mountain, and that he was not negotiating for the land. He said that the rumor credits him with is too gigantic for his purse.

THEY WERE MARRIED.—Mr. John P. Curran returned yesterday from Marietta with his bride. Mr. Curran was married on Thursday to Mrs. Mary E. Curran. The marriage was somewhat of a runaway. Mrs. Curran's mother was opposed to her daughter marrying Mr. Curran, but in this day of cheap railroad fares and of free press, mothers' objections are easily overcome. Mr. Curran is well known in Atlanta. He is president of the tailor's association and is industrious and much liked. His bride is a lady of education and refinement.

TO MEET TODAY.—At ten o'clock this morning the Georgia Poultry and Stock association will hold a meeting at the agricultural department for the purpose of arranging for the reception of the delegates to the poultry convention, which will meet here on the 15th instant. At 11 o'clock the committee appointed by the Georgia state agricultural society to invite the state granges of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee will meet at the department of agriculture to consider the matter of holding a grangers' convention in Atlanta some time this summer. The committee consists of Judge Henderson, Mark W. Johnson, Dr. DeLoach, J. H. Fannin, Truitt, Thomas J. Lyon of Bartow, and W. L. Peck of Rockdale.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—Jackson Chesley, a young white man whose home was at 102 Dairy street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. Mr. Chesley was a machinist, and had been working for six or seven years in the railroad shops in Atlanta. He had always been remarkably healthy, and his death was a surprise to his friends. About two or three weeks ago Chesley was taken sick with pneumonia, and for several days he was in a critical condition. His strong constitution, however, pulled him through, and on Sunday last the young man was allowed to leave the house. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Chesley walked up to Marietta street, and about six o'clock returned to his home complaining of being very tired. He laid down on a lounge for a rest, and in a short time was apparently asleep. When a neighbor came to see him, he was found dead. He had been bearing for over fifty years.

A MULE'S SUDDEN DEATH.—J. S. Miller, a young farmer who lives about fifteen miles from the city, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, came to Atlanta yesterday to purchase a mule. In the afternoon, after having visited all the stables, Mr. Miller went to Miller & Brady's stables, on Lloyd street, where he found a young mule which suited him, and for which he agreed to pay fifty-five dollars. After paying the money over, Mr. Miller asked that the animal be brought out. Two negroes placed a halter around the animal's neck, and led him from the rear of the stable to Deatur street. Just as the negroes reached the street head on the hard pavement, and was instantly killed. The purchaser was standing by when the mule fell over, and in a very short time ascertained that he was out fifty-five dollars. When Messrs. Miller & Brady ascertained that the mule was dead they generously offered to bear a portion of the loss, and asked the farmer in purchasing another mule. The dead mule was placed in a wagon and hauled to the city cemetery.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.

John Ryan is Selling Shoes so Cheap that You will Smile. So Go, Buy, Smile and Enjoy Life.

John Ryan's bargains are still the talk of the town. First comes the Minked, with its "flowers that bloom in the spring," then the baseball club, the finest in the league, and then John Ryan with bargains like of which was never seen before. What he offers. Gent's calf shoes, opera boots, tipped and toe, patent leather shoes, a heavy, for only \$2.75. Then he has gent's calf, but on a real style of gent's shoes, all nobly in button, lace and congress at \$2.00.

Now, this is a real cut, but it is not a cut in the price, but a cut in the quality. The shoes are guaranteed to be equal to any made. So see him.

NEARLY KILLED.

MR. SAMUEL DEWALD RUN DOWN BY A HORSE YESTERDAY.

W. R. Phillips' Horse Becomes Frightened on the Broad Street Bridge—Mr. Phillips Gets Out to Handle the Horse—The Horse Breaks Loose and Runs Away From Him.

Mr. Samuel Dewald is lying at the point of death at his home, on Whitehall street. Mr. Dewald's critical condition is due to an unfortunate accident which happened him yesterday afternoon. About four o'clock Mr. Dewald was walking along Alabama street near the main entrance to Black's candy factory. About the same time W. R. Phillips, the broker, was driving across the Broad street bridge. Mr. Phillips' horse was quite spirited, and as he was passing over the bridge the horse was passing under the bell of the engine and the ringing of the bell frightened the horse and

HE BEGAN REARING AND PLUNGING. He soon became unmanageable and Mr. Phillips sprang from the buggy, intending to catch the bit so that he could better handle the animal, but before he could reach the horse's head he broke loose and in an instant was running wildly along the street. At the corner of Alabama the horse turned to the left and then spread himself for a race. His course was down grade and the animal moved like lightning. When he reached Pryor street the horse jumped upon the sidewalk and ran from the door to Black's candy factory and immediately behind Mr. Dewald. Mr. Dewald was

WALKING LEISURELY ALONG THE STREET and did not hear the approaching runaway horse until the iron shoes rattled upon the sidewalk. Then he turned his head and seeing the danger impending attempted to get out of the way, but he was too late. One of the shafts struck the old gentleman behind the right ear. The blow was a hard one, and knocked Mr. Dewald against the side of the house where he fell in an insensible condition. The race attracted the attention of everybody on the street and a great many persons saw the unfortunate accident and ran to the place. Mr. Dewald was picked up and carried into his son's office under the Gate City National bank where Dr. Olmstead examined the injuries. The

BLOOD WAS FLOWING from an ugly wound over the right ear, and the old gentleman was suffering intensely, though in an unnatural condition. Dr. Olmstead stated that he could not tell the full extent of the injuries, and advised the removal of the gentleman to his home. Dr. Olmstead, the family physician, visited the house, and, after a careful examination, stated that Mr. Dewald's right shoulder and left arm had been broken, and that he had sustained internal injuries in addition to a very severe wound on the head. Dr. Olmstead rendered necessary attention, and then left his patient resting quite easy. Late this night Dr. Olmstead said that Mr. Dewald had been quite seriously hurt.

NOT NECESSARILY FATALITY INJURED. He was suffering from a slight concussion of the brain. When the horse ran upon the sidewalk the buggy wheel came in contact with the electric light post. The harness was stout and the pole strong enough to resist the "effort" of the collision, but it did bring the runaway to a standstill. The buggy was badly broken up. Soon after the accident, Mr. Phillips came upon the scene and assumed charge of his property. He expressed deep regret for what had occurred. The accident attracted quite a large crowd, and for a while the intersection of Alabama and Pryor streets was crowded with people. Captain Critt thinking that

A CASE IN POLICE COURT was the proper thing, made a case against Mr. Phillips charging him with careless driving. The case will be tried in police court this morning. Mr. Dewald is about sixty-five years of age. He is a German, and is widely and favorably known in Atlanta. Although so well advanced in years, he is still active, and can do as much business in a day as most men. He has two sons, who are in the brokerage line under the Gate City bank. Mr. Dewald has been a resident of Atlanta for fifteen years. Previous to that time he was in the mercantile business in Covington, where he failed. When Mr. Dewald's financial reverses came he surrendered every dollar to his creditors, and for years after, when he was selling goods on the Georgia railroad, was known by everybody as the "honest Jew."

At 1 o'clock this morning the old gentleman was resting quite easy. Dr. Olmstead said that he was still active, and can do as much business in a day as most men. He has two sons, who are in the brokerage line under the Gate City bank. Mr. Dewald has been a resident of Atlanta for fifteen years. Previous to that time he was in the mercantile business in Covington, where he failed. When Mr. Dewald's financial reverses came he surrendered every dollar to his creditors, and for years after, when he was selling goods on the Georgia railroad, was known by everybody as the "honest Jew."

THE PEACH CROP.

Some Inquiry as to the Effect of the Freeze Upon It.

Answers to a number of letters of inquiry sent out by Commissioner Henderson on Thursday last, with the view of learning the extent of damage to the peach crop by the heavy frost on that morning, were received at the department yesterday. Judge J. P. Cunningham, of Orchard Hill, says that he thinks that his crop was injured, but can't tell the extent. Commissioner Henderson visited East Point and in person examined some of the trees in that locality. He says that he found no damage done to the trees that he inspected. Mr. Legg, of Marietta, writes that the crop in his section has not suffered what occurred. Dr. H. H. Cary says the peach crop about LaGrange was considerably damaged. The trees of Major Abrams, although somewhat protected, did not escape being hurt by the frost.

A letter was received from Augusta stating that the crop of that section and contiguous to the locality lying in South Carolina was not injured by the frost. Mr. Carmichael, who lives at Puckett's in Coweta county, reports that his crop was not injured. He says that he has peach trees on his farm that have been bearing for over fifty years.

W. B. Henderson, of Kirkwood, says that he has examined some of his trees and is satisfied that the frost did no damage to them.

THE STRIKE OFF.

The Capitol Stone Cutters Get an Advance in Wages.

The stone cutters at the capitol building are satisfied. They are to receive \$4 per day, and the threatened strike is off. The meeting held by the stone cutters Thursday night was largely attended, and the situation was fully discussed. A committee was appointed to confer with Messrs. Mills & Horn and ask that they be paid \$4 per day. When the committee waited on the contractors yesterday and explained the situation it only required a few minutes to come to an amicable adjustment of the trouble. Doubtless four dollars per day mean ten hours' work.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Do the men want to work ten hours per day?"

"No, sir, they prefer nine hours."

"Not at four dollars per day?"

"At forty cents an hour."

"Then, nine hours' work will make it three dollars?"

"Yes, and the men want nine hours instead of ten."

"We agree to your terms, and will begin under the new schedule on the 15th."

And the committee retired, reported to the men, and in five minutes time everything was going along smoothly.

YOU naturally read the ten cent column of SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION to see what other people want. Other people can see what you want if you put in a three line advertisement in SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION.

Gladstone on Top.

And home rule, a certainly new, so that to attend Knapp's sale of the vacant lot, next Monday, the Chamber of Commerce at 3:30 p. m.

DR. GARDNER TALKS.

He Tells How Officers Visited Him, and Says He is Ready for Trial.

"I did not feel in a talking humor when you called yesterday," said Dr. G. W. Gardner to a CONSTITUTION reporter last night, "but if you would like to hear my side of that story now I am willing to talk."

"Talk is what we like, doctor," answered the scribe, "and I know of nothing that could be more interesting just now than a talk with you. So go ahead."

"Well, then," said the doctor, as he lighted a cigarette, "in the first place, I have no idea whom the officers were looking for when they came here. This story you hear of the young school girl from Virginia, and all that sort of truck, is all rubbish. I never treated such a patient in my life, and housing a window a little, I asked:

"'Who's there?'"

"'Captain Connolly and I want to see Dr. Gardner a minute, please,' was the answer."

"'All right, one minute,' I answered, as I left the bed. I then went to the door and opened it. There I found Captain Connolly, Chief Connolly, or whatever his name is, Captain Moon and Captain Connolly. As soon as I opened the door Captain Connolly asked:

"'Doctor, have you any patients here?'"

"'I have,' I answered."

"'Who are they?'"

"'Excuse me, but I don't know that that is any of your business. Walk in and tell me what this means,' I answered. Then they followed me into the office, when they entered I turned to Captain Connolly and asked:

"'What does this mean?'"

"'We are on track of a young girl who has disappeared, and we think we have traced her here,' answered Captain Connolly."

"'Well, sir, I have no such patient in my house,' I answered."

"'Well, I guess we will have to search the place,' said the captain."

"'No, you won't,' I answered. 'My entire household is in bed, and you shall not go through my house at this time of night. If you will come in the morning you may search all you want. I am sorry that the party left and placed a watch upon the house. The house was guarded all night, and yesterday morning Captain Moon came back and went through the house. When he came in he placed me under arrest, and then he searched the house, lot and stables, but he found nothing. As he went through the house he tapped the walls and the floor, and said that he was looking for sliding panels and trap doors, but he did not find either. Then when he left, he said that it would not be necessary to take me along as he could get me any time he wanted me.'"

"'Dr. Gardner then denied emphatically that he knew anything about the missing woman, and said that he would be ready for trial when the case is called.'"

"'It Knocks the Spots,'"

and everything in the nature of eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous humors, and incipient consumption, which is nothing more nor less than scrofula of the lungs, completely out of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the liver, tones up the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and builds up the weak places of the body of the body. It is a purely vegetable, and we refer to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

A Four Room Cottage and a Store

On Collins, between East Baker and East Harris streets, at auction, Thursday, April 10, at 4 p. m. Call for plans. Sam'l W. Good.

Headquarters for children's clothing. Eiseeman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

It costs only 50 cents to test the virtue of Moxie Nerve Food.

Blue fish at Donehoo's.

No. 154 Luckie Street, a Six Room Cottage, at auction, next Tuesday, April 13, at 4 p. m. Call for plans. Sam'l W. Good.

The New Outlet to the Sea

Will ferry much business values in Atlanta, so don't fail to secure that lot Knapp will sell at 3:30 p. m. next. It adjoins the Chamber of Commerce.

Headquarters for children's clothing. Eiseeman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

If you retire and cannot sleep go to "your drugist" the next day and buy a bottle of Moxie Nerve Food.

Oysters at Donehoo's palace market.

Single breasted Prince Alberts. Eiseeman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Dr. J. M. Armstrong receives invalids and borders summer and winter, at his Water Cure Infirmary. He never fails to cure all diseases curable, and he never fails to cure. All charges made reasonable and arranged to suit. For particulars send for circular. Address, Temple City, Cal.

Single breasted Prince Alberts. Eiseeman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

The Sunday Schools

At Trinity church this morning at 10 o'clock.

POPE, THE HATTER.

Gets all the New Styles as soon as they are brought out. Low Prices.

Boys' and children suits. Eiseeman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Grand Opening.

Smith & Turner have their grand opening at 33 Peachtree street to-day. They show a first-class stock of novelty dress goods, emerald, fancy goods, and all in all, their stock is a very attractive one. Call and see them.

Child's Norfolk suits. Eiseeman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

300 answers were received to an advertisement inserted in the ten cent column of last SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION.

The Strike on the Gould Railroads

Won't affect prices of property in Atlanta. Attend Knapp's sale of the property adjoining Chamber of Commerce at 3:30 p. m. Monday, 12th April, if you want a bargain.

Boys' and children suits. Eiseeman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

POPE, THE HATTER.

Has the "Toniest" and the "Largest" Stock of Hats to be found in any one store in the State.

Moxie is not a medicine but a simple, harmless food.

Sunday School Convention Today.

Fulton County Sunday School association annual meeting at Trinity church at 10 o'clock this morning.

Collins Street Store and Cottage.

Between Baker and Harris streets, at auction, Thursday, April 15, at 4 p. m., by Sam'l W. Good.

New line of dress pants. Eiseeman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Excursions to Europe.

A number of attractive excursions during the coming spring and summer are announced by Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, the well known tour agents of New York and London, which are arranged on the most popular scale of prices. Full programmes of these trips, with maps showing the routes followed, are to be found in their monthly paper, Cook's Excursionist, published at 261 Broadway, New York, which they announce will be sent by mail to any one interested, on application.

Child's Norfolk suits. Eiseeman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

POPE, THE HATTER.

100 Bezen New Spring Sty. stiff Hats. Low Prices.

The rapid popularity that Moxie has attained in Atlanta proves the excellence of the food.

Moxie recovers everything caused by overtaxing the various system.

STILSON

RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEAL

53 Whitehall Street.

MY STOCK FOR SP

IS COMPLETE IN A

FINE CLOTHING FOR ME

IN GREAT

The Largest Stock of Chi

GIVE ME

GEOR

88 Whitehall street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRU

"J. T." Big Chunk an

BLUE RIBBON ON THEIR

THE ONLY GENUINE

REISSER & STERN, SAVANNAH

GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH

TOLLENS BROS. CHARLESTON, S. C.

LORRICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

BLANK BOOKS

Complete sets at bottom prices.

STATIONERY.

An elegant line of all styles.

PRAYERS AND HYMNALS

for Easter offerings at exceedingly low prices.

PICTURE FRAMES.

A new line of mountings just received. Any size or style made to order. No fancy prices. Also a well selected stock of cabinet and card size frames very cheap.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

We have just added a complete assortment of Artists' Materials to our business, which we propose selling at prices never sold at before in this city. Strive to make to order.

Give us a call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

THORNTON & SELKIRK, Successors to E. H. Thornton, 28 Whitehall street.

City Tax Notice.

MY BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN FOR RECEIVING

city tax returns. I am in hopes that the citizens will come forward promptly and make their returns as I have only six weeks to make up my digest, before the books will be opened for collection.

must make your returns before you can pay.

April 1st, 1888. D. A. COOK, City Tax Receiver.

DO NOT BE MISLED BY

IMITATORS

of our original methods of

ADVERTISING

BUT ALWAYS LOOK FOR D. N. FREEMAN & CO'S

SIGN OF THE LARGE

CLOCK

JEWELRY.

WATCHES.

DIAMONDS.

SILVER

WARE.

ART

GOODS.

Clocks.

JEWELRY.

WATCHES.

DIAMONDS.

SILVER

WARE.

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GOODS.

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JEWELRY.

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WATCHES.

DIAMONDS.

SILVER

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ART

GOODS.

Clocks.

JEWELRY.

WATCHES.

WATCHES

1886 McBRIDE & CO. 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
U. S. CORON HONOR, April 5, 1886.
All observations taken at the same moment
time at each place named:

	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Augusta	30.27	56	S	Light	0.00	Clear	
Savannah	30.25	55	E	Light	0.00	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.25	57	E	Light	0.00	Clear	
Montgomery	30.16	61	E	Light	0.00	Clear	
New Orleans	30.10	61	E	Light	0.00	Clear	
Galveston	30.08	63	SE	Light	0.00	Clear	
San Antonio	29.97	58	S	Light	0.00	Clear	
Fort Smith	29.92	58	SE	Light	0.00	Clear	
Shreveport	29.91	62	SE	Light	0.00	Clear	
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	30.28	47	E	1	0.00	Clear	
10 a. m.	30.32	60	SE	1	0.00	Clear	
2 p. m.	30.25	66	SE	8	0.00	Clear	
6 p. m.	30.25	63	SE	8	0.00	Clear	
9 p. m.	30.22	60	SE	8	0.00	Clear	
Maximum ther.	67						
Minimum ther.	45						
Total rain fall.	0.00						

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

Issued this day, March 27th, simultaneously in London, New York and Atlanta (by Old Book Store), the last and greatest novel, by

THE DUCHESS.

LADY BRANKSMERE.

Price, 20 cents; by mail, 25 cents.

N. B.—We are the only house south of New York carrying a full line of Lovell's libraries. Trade supplied at here's discounts. Send for catalogues, free.

W. J. WILLINGHAM, 64 ELLIOT STREET.

Dealer in the best

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER,

SINGLES, LATHS, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

1st Sp. & 4 Moulding and Lime.

J. T. White, dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

Burmese Ware,

The new artistic pottery at

J. P. STEVENS,

JEWELER,

47 WHITEHALL ST.

PERSONAL.

THE many friends of Dr. H. H. Tucker will be glad to learn that he is now able to leave his room. The doctor will be pleased to see his friends in the afternoon.

Among the callers upon the executive vice-president were John R. Maddox, of Conyers; William Hubbard, of York county, and George S. May.

W. B. CHAPMAN was yesterday commissioned by the governor notary public of the 78th district of Heard county.

S. H. VANDERBILT has returned from a business trip to Cincinnati.

J. T. HOLLEMAN, of Gainesville, is in the city.

KIMBALL HOUSE ARRIVALS.—W. Chandler, Richmond, Ind.; Chas. Whitesides, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Abe Setz, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. A. Motzfeldt, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. H. Ramsey, North Carolina; B. C. Dupont, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. L. Lehan, St. Louis; W. A. Chafee, Aiken, South Carolina; C. N. Dreshfield, New York; D. C. Bacon, wife and child, Savannah; G. F. Gordon, New York; J. A. Banton, Cincinnati; F. M. Maloney, Kentucky; Geo. Bant, Dallas, Tex.; Miss Wadsworth, Chicago; Miss Emmet, Chicago; T. D. Williamson, Rome, Ga.; C. M. Bridges, Simsbury, Conn.; W. M. Hickman, St. Louis; A. S. Prescott, Boston, N. H.; W. H. Harrison, Jonesboro, Tenn.; T. W. Mitchell, Macon, Ga.; F. H. Miller, Boston; D. M. Hughes, Twigs county, Ga.; D. D. Deane, Savannah; Mr. Fuller and wife, Toledo, O. W. Lyons, Jackson, Miss.; H. H. Dougherty, Baltimore; K. K. Cline, Cincinnati; J. T. Holleman, Gainesville, W. B. Stone, Birmingham, Ala.; W. C. Neff, Cincinnati; E. T. Shabkin, Georgia; F. R. O'Shea, New York; E. A. Bolles, Detroit, Mich.; W. F. Gentry, Virginia; F. R. Abbott, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. H. Plunk, North Carolina; J. F. Fickler, wife and daughter, Carroll, Va.; Wm. Jenkins, Charlotte, N. C.; J. A. Pinkston, Charleston, S. C.; G. W. Ely, Montgomery, Ala.

Every systematic housekeeper keeps Dr Bull's Cough Syrup on hand. Price 25 cents.

MEN out of positions or those wanting better ones, should try their luck in a three line advertisement in SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION.

Baker and Farron in "A Soap Bubble."

Last night these two well-known comedians, supported by an exceptionally strong cast, occupied DeGue's opera house and performed to a large and very enthusiastic audience.

The comedy is very light, but is one of the most laughable presented here this season.

"A Soap Bubble" seems to have been written with no other object than that of provoking laughter, and it would be hard to find a company that would more fully interpret than this grand and

Mr. P. F. Baker, in his several roles, received a round of applause and sustained his reputation as a comedian. In his "Barber Shop" he was immense, and kept the crowd in a roar.

Mr. E. J. Farron impersonated several characters, and his acting was of an intensely and spitting nature. He, as well as Mr. Baker, was a favorite with the audience, and in the last time he sang an Irish song in such a charming manner that she called back four times.

The special mention, Baker and Farron, who occupy the opera house this evening at matinee and to-night and deserve, and doubtless will have, good audiences at each performance.

We are headquarters for children's clothing. Eisenman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

CITY PRISON CASES.

WHAT TRANSPIRED AT THE STATION HOUSE YESTERDAY.

A Negro Man Attempts to Brain His Wife With an Ax, but is Prevented—He is Arrested and now Looked Up—A Patient Meddles the Party Raises a Disturbance—Other News.

"My God! don't let him strike me with that ax!" He'll kill me!" screamed Mary Williams, as she rushed from her front door about twelve o'clock last night.

Cloze behind the woman came a man with a heavy ax high above his head, poised for a blow.

The man was John Williams and the woman was his wife. They live on a short street between West Peachtree and Spring streets. Only a few days ago Williams was arrested because a quantity of flour and meat was found secreted in his house. The officers, however, failed to establish the fact that Williams had stole the meat, and late last night he was released. Immediately after securing his freedom Williams went to his home, and in a short while began quarreling with his wife, as she says, because she had not secreted the goods better. Williams failed to find enough satisfaction in the quarrel, and attempted to whip his wife. The woman resisted, and then Williams grabbed up the ax, and threatening to split her wide open, rushed upon her. The woman knew her husband's desperate character, and ran from the house screaming. Her screams aroused the neighborhood, and by some of those who responded Williams was detained until an officer could be sent for. Captain Crim responded, and Williams is now behind the bars, charged with assault with intent to murder.

ROW IN THE OPERA HOUSE. Alexander, the negro who has been selling patent medicines in Atlanta for the past two weeks, got drunk and went to the opera house last night. He was in the top gallery and began making a noise, which disturbed the audience. Captain Moon, who was seated in the gallery, approached the dandy and asked him to quiet down. Instantly Alexander sprang to his feet and rushing at the captain yelled: "I'll throw you over into the pit."

The dandy's threat attracted the attention of nearly everybody in the house, but it had no other effect upon Captain Moon than to cause him to catch on to Alexander and lead him to the city prison, where he was locked up.

A BUTCHER'S ROV. Yesterday morning Mrs. Quillian, at 92 Luckie street, telephoned Stewart & Echols, butchers, on Peachtree, to send an order. The driver was made up and Charley Dupree, a dandy who had been working at the store, was instructed to deliver the goods.

When Dupree reached Mrs. Quillian's he gained access to a portion of the residence in which one was, and thinking the opportunity a good one, broke open the door, which were near him, and from which he stole two pocket books, eight dollars in money and a light overcoat. Soon after the dandy left the house, and the theft was discovered and reported to Patrolman Dow, who was on duty. He immediately proceeded to the city prison, charged with larceny from the house.

TWO SISTERS FIGHT. Dora Bonner and Lee Bonner, two sisters who live on Fort street, were arraigned in police court yesterday morning to answer the charge of disorderly conduct and quarreling.

The evidence showed that the two girls, while in their room Wednesday night, quarreled about an umbrella. The quarrel resulted in a fight, during which Lee slapped Dora, and then bit one of her fingers nearly off. Dora, in retaliation, knocked Lee in the head with a brick. Early yesterday morning the girl with the sore finger reported the matter at police headquarters, and Patrolman Bagwell caused cases to be made against both sisters. The trial resulted in a fine of five dollars and costs for Lee, and ten dollars and cost for Dora.

A SMALL GIRL ARRESTED. Ella Brown, a small negro girl, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer McWilliams.

The girl had been working for a lady on Pryor street. Yesterday morning the lady could not find a bunch of silver spoons, and suspecting that the girl had stolen them, caused her arrest. After the girl had been locked up, the lady found the spoons where she herself had placed them. This discovery caused the lady to ask for the girl's release. The girl was released.

David Spratts, the dandy who caused Jim Alton to build the hind quarter of a beef, was yesterday arrested for assault with intent to murder yesterday.

Henry Simmons was arrested yesterday on a warrant.

Hattie Loftin, charged with the larceny of a dress, was given a cell in the city prison last night by Patrolman Martin and English.

A Mrs. Hughes, who lives on Savannah street, went to police headquarters yesterday and reported that her husband had left his home mysteriously.

TEMPLES OF JUSTICE.

Cases Tried in the Various Courts Yesterday.

In the United States court yesterday the case of Mrs. R. E. Boyd vs. the Fidelity and Casualty insurance company was compromised by the company paying her \$1,500, and she by the cost of suit. Three thousand dollars the amount sued for. She is the widow of the late R. E. Boyd, chief clerk of the United States court.

Georgia was suspended in the case of George Mance.

The grand jury, having finished their work, were discharged.

THE SUPERIOR COURT. The calendar suit against the Georgia railroad, which has consumed several days, was yesterday concluded. The jury decided in favor of the road, and were not long in doing so. When the case was first tried Mr. Caudler won the verdict for \$15,000, and the case was appealed by the road. A motion for a new trial will be made. Captain Caudler was badly damaged by the accident.

NOT YET CONCLUDED. In the city court yesterday the entire day was consumed in the trial of the case of L. B. Folsom vs. the Continental National bank for \$1,500 damages. Argument will begin today.

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

Short Items Picked Up Here and There by the Reporters Yesterday.

The Georgia Pacific train and the Atlanta and West Point trains were two hours behind yesterday morning in arriving.

The Richmond and Danville left two hours late yesterday. It waited for connections.

CITIZENS who have not paid their street tax are being called to appear in police court to answer the charge of failing to work the streets after due notice.

Miss BLANCHIE LIEBERMAN, one of the teachers in the public schools, has resigned, and Miss Clementine May, an elementary teacher, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The board of police commissioners will meet in regular session next Monday night.

The work on the new council chamber is being pushed right along, and the chamber will be completed by Monday or Tuesday.

MR. GEORGE T. FORBES, of the clerk's office, says it is getting so dull that even divorce suits are not filed.

THERE is no one sick in Fulton county jail.

The Bicycle club will meet at the artesian well tomorrow at 8 o'clock to start for Stone Mountain.

The work of repairing the streets is nearly completed.

Tray poker players breathe easy since the grand jury adjourned.

Distinguished scientific and public men in America endorse Red Star Cough Cure.

Sack suits, latest patterns. Eisenman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

\$3,000 for Two New Luckie Street Cottages. Corner lot, four rooms and six rooms, respectively, newly finished, resulting for \$37.50 per month. Central. Sam'l W. Good.

BASEBALL.

Chicago Beats Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 5.—[Special.]—The Chicago again beat the Savannah this afternoon in a hard game, in the presence of an immense crowd, by a score of 12 to 8.

Baseball Games.

MACON, Ga., April 5.—[Special.]—In the game between the Columbus Blues and the Macon team, Macon won by a score of nine to thirteen. Miller did fine pitching.

Savannah—Chicago 12, Savannah 8. Philadelphia—Athletics 5, Philadelphia 11. Baltimore—Baltimore 6, Boston 7.

Diamond Dust.

Under the facts it appears that Augusta will be able to hold itself, as Denver was not, at the time still signed with her, protected under the national agreement.

The game was decided yesterday from Manager Goldsby, stating that the team would arrive in Atlanta Monday morning, and that they would be in good shape to play the game Monday, and Tuesday.

Secretary Toney, of Charleston, says that the directors of that city are determined to place a first-class team on the diamond.

Macon is making efforts to sign Meegan, the California pitcher who played one time with Virginia and later with the Pittsburgh club.

Baker, who sang in a Macon troupe during the winter season, is now pitching for the Nashville club.

Columbia, S. C., is anxious for the Atlanta manager to allow the Atlanta to visit that city and play two exhibition games.

Goldsby, Hittman, Dundon and McVey will all be here with Nashville next week.

The Grays and Clanches had a game of ball on Rawson grounds yesterday. Score, Grays 25, Clanches 12. Batteries—Grays, Cox and Hackett; Clanches, Walsh and Pison. Umpire, Dool.

The Atlanta are required to practice every morning and afternoon at the grounds, and Manager Purcell says that the team is in excellent shape and will be ready for the championship series.

It is said that Mitchell, who has so often been accused of being a cheat, has won one of the games against Nashville.

The Chicago defeated the Memphis club three straight games.

The Greatest Nine.

The champion baseball nine of the world will arrive next week and will play their first game in the south this season in Atlanta. This nine is made up of the best material to be had in the country regardless of cost. More than a hundred thousand dollars is paid out annually to keep it up. Many Atlantians will doubtless look forward with much pleasure to the early arrival of the invincibles.

A Revolution in Theatrical Prices.

The new departure of low prices will be inaugurated next Monday, as can be seen by advertisement in another column. Our people must not imagine that low prices mean bad performances. Mr. Bandmann is well known over the United States as a tragedian of talent and he is supported by a very good company. Every one who will go the first night will certainly come back every following day and will be better pleased every time. The Pensacola Gazette of the 7th instant thus notices the company:

"This company presented 'Othello' Monday night to a crowded house, and the actors are entitled to hearty praise for the mastery manner in which the play was given. The company is well proportioned and the costumes elegant while the characters are well sustained. Daniel E. Bandmann in the title role, Mr. C. J. Davenport, 'Iago,' and Miss Louise Beaudette, 'Desdemona,' are worthy of special mention. Last night the critics praised 'The Georgian Brothers,' and their parts were well rendered."

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, April 5, 1886.

Order of circuits with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Rome..... 1 Patula..... 9

Coweta..... 6 Southwestern..... 13

Flint..... 1 Albany..... 1

Ocmulgee..... 8 Oconee..... 4

Macon..... 4 Brunswick..... 2

Chatham..... 20

BLUE RING CIRCUIT.

No. 4. McFee, et al., vs. The Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company, et al. Withdrawn.

CHEQUER CIRCUIT.

No. 9. Argument concluded. Continued.

No. 11. Gary vs. Veach. Continued.

NO. 24. (continued) Governor, vs. J. W. & W. L. Smith. Claim from Floyd Argued.

Clifford Anderson, attorney general; Henry Jackson, Daniel C. Foucher, for plaintiffs in error. Underwood & Rowell, for defendant.

NO. 7. (continued) Brown, et al., vs. Davenport, et al. Argument for plaintiffs.

Argued. Underwood & Rowell, for plaintiffs in error. Ivy F. Thompson, for defendant.

NO. 10. (continued) Claim from Floyd. Argued. Underwood & Rowell, for plaintiff in error. Dabney & Foucher, for defendant.

NO. 1. Berry, et al., vs. Powell, et al. Claim from Folk. Ivy F. Thompson, for plaintiff in error. Dabney & Foucher, for defendant.

Vending argument of Mr. Noyes, the court adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

A specific for all bodily pain is Salvation Oil. It cures all pain instantly and costs but 25 cents a bottle.

REMOVAL.

Mark W. Johnson & Co. have removed from 27 Marietta to 61 and 63 Peachtree street. Warlick's old stand.

Come to our new home and buy your SEEDS, etc.

POPE, THE HATTER.

Will give you the "Best Style" and the "Best Hat" for the Money.

New Five Room W. Baker Street Cottage. The "Gates Property," at auction, Saturday, April 17, at 4 p. m., by Sam'l W. Good. Plans ready Tuesday.

Men's Norfolk jackets. Eisenman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

TEN out of every eleven advertisements in the ten cent column of SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION are satisfactorily answered. Try it.

New line of dress pants. Eisenman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

If you cannot enjoy a dinner in consequence of lack of appetite, try Moxie and eat heartily.

We are headquarters for children's clothing. Eisenman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

POPE, THE HATTER.

All the New and Leading Styles in Spring Hats.

Moxie Nerve Food is a harmless, delicious beverage, effective and unrivaled.

TRY a three line advertisement in the ten cent column of SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION. It will only cost thirty cents.

Immense line spring clothing. Eisenman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Docket Call—City Court of Atlanta.

April 6th, 1886. In open court.—Ordered that a call of the civil docket in this court be had on Saturday, April 10th inst. Said call will embrace all cases remaining undeposed of on the dockets of the June and December terms 1881, the June and December terms 1882, and the June and December terms 1883, and said cases will be assigned for trial for the week beginning Monday, April 26th inst.

April 7th

Stamps for sale at CONSTITUTION business office.

Sack suits, latest patterns. Eisenman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

TEN cents per line is all that is charged for advertising in the ten cent column of SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION.

POPE, THE HATTER.

All the New Shades in light Colored Silk Hats. Low Prices.

Immense line new spring clothing. Eisenman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

FUGITIVE FINDLEY.

He is Captured, But Escapes by Jumping From the Train.

James Findley, a noted character who is wanted by the United States authorities, was arrested at Chattanooga Thursday night, but made good his escape by jumping from the train.

The story of Findley's escape the first time he was captured by many of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION. James Findley and his father, Webb Findley, were arrested in 1882 for burning a barn and storehouse belonging to Deputy Collector John W. Stewart, of Union county. The father and son were brought to Atlanta and tried in the United States court.

The evidence was very strong against the two men, and the jury, after being out only a few minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty. The crowd picked their chance and suddenly made a dive out of the door and down stairs, brandishing their pistols and swearing they would kill the first man who attempted to arrest them. Just as old man Findley was going out of the door on the first floor he was seized by officers and detained, but James made good his escape.

The next heard of him he was in "Texas," but all efforts to get him enough to pull him proved fruitless. His father was sent to Albany for two years, served his term and came back to his home in Murray county, where he is now living. Thursday night a telegram was received at the marshal's office, stating that James Findley was on the train. The telegram was from Deputy Collector Kirkley and was dated at Tunnel Hill. He asked for instructions. Chief Deputy Mitchell wired the deputy marshal to pull him, when the train arrived at Chattanooga Findley found himself a prisoner. He gave in without much resistance. Yesterday Marshal Nelms made out the necessary papers, and instructed Deputy Marshal Garrison to go to Chattanooga and bring Findley back to Atlanta. At 1:30 yesterday afternoon the officer boarded the Western and Atlantic train to go after the prisoner, but while this was going on Deputy Marshal Kirkley was in a late hour last night.

Findley is a desperate man and will be hard to arrest when he gets the handcuffs off.

BOYS wanting work can apply with reasonable certainty of answer, through a three line advertisement in SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION.

Send for circular from Moxie company, 96 South Pryor street, Atlanta.

WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED MEN.

AND WOMEN seeking Health, Strength and Energy, should avoid Drugs, Secret Medicines, etc., and send for "The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained," a large illustrated journal, published entirely for their benefit.

It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture, and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopedia of information for the suffering humanity afflicted with long-standing chronic, nervous, and physical ailments. It contains the latest and most reliable information on all subjects connected with health and human progress. It is a valuable information to all who are in need of medical advice. It is a valuable information to all who are in need of medical advice. It is a valuable information to all who are in need of medical advice.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN, and others who suffer from nervous and physical ailments, should avoid drugs, secret medicines, etc., and send for "The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained," a large illustrated journal, published entirely for their benefit.

Electric Belts and all curative appliances are treated upon; all about them—which are genuine, which are bogus. Belts on thirty "new" and other appliances reviewed. Thousands of dollars saved by nervous debilitated men and women by the advice given. THE REVIEW is now in its sixth year of publication. Come, see, and get your copy. Address, sending this paper.